

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



FOUNDED 1836

WASHINGTON, D.C.

AN
ANNUAL ORATION

PRONOUNCED BEFORE THE
Humane Society of Philadelphia,

ON THE
Objects & Benefits

OF SAID
INSTITUTION;

the 28th day of February, 1799.

BY DOCT^r. BENJAMIN SAY, PRESIDENT
OF THE SOCIETY, &c. &c.

*The most delightful of all our
pleasures, is that of
DOING GOOD.*

Whitehall:
PRINTED FOR WILLIAM YOUNG, BOOKSELLER
AND STATIONER, N^o. 52, SOUTH SECOND-STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

M,DCC,XCIX.



Humane Society.

RESOLVED, That the thanks of this Society, be presented to DOCTOR BENJAMIN SAY, for his excellent and well adapted *ORATION*, pronounced in the Hall of the University, on the 28th ult. and that he be desired to furnish a copy for publication.

Resolved, That William Young, and Isaac Snowden junr. be a committee for the above purpose, who are directed to have a sufficient number of copies published, and to annex thereto, the Charter of Incorporation, and such other matters, as they may think necessary, for general information.

By order of the Society,
SAMUEL PANCOAST junr. *Secretary.*

PHILADELPHIA, March 6th. 1799.

XX

DEDICATION.

*T*O the ~~Managers~~ of the HUMANE SOCIETY of PHILADELPHIA, as Men interesting themselves in the virtuous principles of humanity, to relieve some of the most agonizing afflictions of human nature—together with the Members who compose the said Society, the patrons and promoters of benevolence, and the source from which the streams of Philanthropy flow; this ADDRESS is with due deference dedicated and inscribed by

THE AUTHOR.

February 28th, 1799.



AN

ANNUAL ORATION,

Æc. Æc. Æc.

FELLOW MEMBERS }
FRIENDS AND }
FELLOW CITIZENS }

HAVING been honoured by the Humane Society at their general meeting, by an appointment to deliver the first annual Address—I have with diffidence undertaken to comply with their request, but have to lament, that it has not fallen to the lot of one more adequate to the task, whose abilities might do ample justice to the important cause, yet as an Advocate for Humanity, I conceive that I owe something to the general stock of Philanthropy, and to the enlightened and benevolent views of this worthy Institution.—

Under this latter impression I rise, solicitous for the indulgent attention of this polite Assembly, to lay before you in a concise manner, amongst other matter, a sketch of the *Origin, Objects, and Utility* of the Humane Society of Philadelphia, for the *recovery* of Drowned Persons, &c.

I am well persuaded, by the appearance of this respectable Company, that I shall be enabled to call forth a disinterested sympathy, towards those whom we have exerted ourselves to relieve ; and that in divers instances in a successful manner.

The first Society, for the recovery of drowned Persons, was instituted in Holland : where, from the great abundance of Canals and Inland Seas, the Inhabitants are particularly exposed to accidents by water. In a few years 150 persons were saved from death by this Society ; and many of those, had continued upwards of an hour without any signs of life, after they had been taken out of the water, and some of them indeed had been under water for an hour, and an hour and an half.

This society was instituted at Amsterdam in 1767,—and by an Advertisement informed the Inhabitants of the United Provinces, of the methods proper to be used upon such occasions ; offering *rewards* at the same time to those who should, with or without success, *use* those methods for recovering persons drowned and seemingly dead.

The laudable and humane example of the Dutch, was followed in the Year 1768, by the Magistrates of health in Milan and Venice ; afterwards by the Magistrates of Hamburg in

1771, by those of Paris in 1772, and by the Magistrates of London in 1774. ^a

In the course of ten months, from the establishment of the Humane Society at Paris, 23 out of 30 Persons were recovered from drowning.

The royal Humane Society of London have enlarged and greatly improved the plan of resuscitation, and have extended relief to all sudden cases of apparent death; and agreeably to their reports, ^b several *hundred* lives are preserved by their *rewards* and *drags* every Year, and since the establishment of that Society, more than *two thousand* persons have been rescued from death, and restored to their families, to their friends, and to the community.—What happy and very pleasing reflections must croud in upon the minds of the institutors, and supporters, of that benevolent institution, each individual of whom may say, I am one of a greater number, through the

^a Dobson's Encyclopedia under the head Drowning.—

^b This society receives annual reports from a Committee appointed for the purpose, in which are recorded the number of successful, and unsuccessful cases, which have taken place, and come within the knowledge of the society. Drs. Lettsome Hawes, A. Fothergill, &c. have exerted themselves with much credit for the interests of this Institution, and for diffusing its utility to all classes of people throughout the Kingdom.

exertions of whom, *thousands* of my fellow-creatures have been snatched from an untimely grave, for I believe it to be an awful and a melancholy truth, that previously to the establishment of Societies upon this excellent plan, *thousands* of our fellow creatures have been consigned to the tomb, with the unextinguished sparks of life remaining in them, and perhaps many of them in an unprepared state to meet their Creator in the world of spirits.

The Philadelphia Humane society was founded in the Year 1780, by the laudable exertions of a few Gentlemen in this city, ^a who met together and invited their Brethren to unite with them in the noble cause of humanity. They were successful in this invitation, and formed a union with men, whose memories shall ever be dear to those who have exerted themselves in the principles of this worthy Institution.

A partial suspension of their operations took place previously to the year 1787, but divers of the Members still keeping the grand object in view, reassociated, and called again upon their fel-

^a Robert Parrish was the first person who stepped forward to establish this society.—Drs. Rush, Bond, B. Duffield, and Hutchinson exerted themselves very early to promote the establishment and reputation of the Institution.

low-citizens for some of that assistance which their undertaking required, and they called not in vain, but received such aid as gave a temporary spring to their benevolent endeavours.—

The society applied for a charter of incorporation, which was readily and cheerfully granted in the year 1793.—

The objects contemplated by the Society are, The preventing of sudden Death by *drowning*, *suffocation* by burning charcoal, or other noxious vapours, drinking cold Water, strokes of the Sun, damps of Wells, Thunder, &c.

Previously to the establishment of this Society, scarcely a Summer passed without hurrying into Eternity a number of useful persons, particularly by drinking cold water ; which alas ! for mortals, is like many others of our temporal blessings, that at the time we have got full possession of the ardently wished for object, we sicken, faint ! expire ! so that we may truly say, “ The arrows of calamity, barbed with anguish, are often fixed deep in our choicest “ comforts.” ^d

^d Hervey.

In consideration of these repeated occurrences, the Managers (who are annually chosen by the Society,) agreed to fix to each Pump in the City and Liberties, plain but ample directions, for preventing and remedying those fatal effects, since which instances of death from *this cause* have been very few.

A striking and convincing proof of the utility of this mode of publishing information occurred some time ago, which was pleasingly witnessed by a gentleman from whom I derived the information. A labouring man having been hard at work in a very warm day, and being violently heated, proceeded to a Pump just by, with a vessel in his hand to procure a drink of cold water, but when there, his attention was immediately called to these printed directions; (the words “sudden death” being in very large type) after pausing a short time he filled his cup, and proceeded in the cautious manner therein recommended, and then retired satisfied and unhurt.^a

Are not then the objects contemplated by this Philanthropic and Charitable Institution, worthy

^a The contents of these directions are now diffused to all classes of People, and therefore even those who cannot read, are acquainted with the nature of them, and seeing them on the Pumps act as a constant caution to beware of death.—

the patronage and assistance of the kind hearted? truly yes, each of us now present, may reasonably argue thus, seeing that most men in their progress through life, may unexpectedly meet with some casualty, in which the immediate and attentive assistance of the Humane Society may be required, of what consequence will it be to me, if I should unfortunately be one of these sufferers, that they should have all their apparatus for preventing of and restoring from apparant death, in compleat order and constant readiness, to give such assistance as is within the reach of human power, and how grateful indeed must it be, to arrest our fellow creatures from a watry grave, or from any sudden and premature death.

Some of the Ancients contended that *water* or *moisture* was the principle or moving cause in all animated nature ; ^a whilst others as strenuously supported an opinion that *air* was the vivifying principle ; and others imagined that *heat* was the cause of life in all animals. The reasons which have been advanced by the advocates for these several doctrines have had their weight ; and tended to open the way for further enquiry upon this great and important subject. But may we not reasonably conclude, that all these agents

^a Of this opinion was Thales one of the seven wise men of Greece.

of *moisture*, *air*, and *heat*, combine to make up that actuating principle, so indispensibly necessary for the *vegetable creation*; and also with the addition of internal food, for the support of animal life.

Animals are possessed of life previously to their breathing, yet after the lungs have begun their functions by the birth of the Animal, death, a state of *Asphixœa*, or suspension of life, will inevitably take place if he breaths any other than respirable air. ^h

If then animation takes place before respiration or breathing is begun; (and that owing to stimulating causes) may we not with some degree of safety conclude; that even though life be suspended for a while, (say an hour or two) yet that it is not extinct, but by means of proper stimulating applications, re-animation may be the satisfactory consequence, and the lungs again brought to perform their important offices.

Life indeed in all animals appears to depend upon the same causes. We know that many animals may be so frozen that they will remain the whole Winter in a state of torpor or suspension of life so

^h Vapours, inelastic or mephitic air, or any kind of air that will extinguish a lighted candle will destroy life.

that they may be even broken to pieces ; yet a spark remains, secreted in some unknown and obscure recess of their nature, which like a little leaven hidden in three measures of meal, is capable of enlivening the whole mass. Although we cannot deduce conclusive arguments from analogy, yet from this view of the subject, may we not imagine that man is capable, by a proper application of means, of being resuscitated after a state of apparent death from frost for several hours ; but in this case, although warmth is one of the greatest enlivening principles, it ought to be communicated regularly and gradually, or the very small stock of life which is treasured up, will be entirely exhausted, and unequivocal and absolute death ensue.

From the days of *Heraclitus* the famous Ephesian Philosopher, who flourished about the 69th Olympiad, in the time of Darius Hystaspes King of Persia,* who taught as the fundamental doctrine of his philosophy, that fire or heat is the principle of all things ; down to the present day, a great deal has been written, and much investigation has taken place by Physiologists and men of Science, in order to discover the principles of life in animals. Some have paid great attention to the incubation of an Egg, to

* In the year 522 B. C.

show the progress of animation from its earliest to its latest stages, which has excited more curiosity and amusement, than real information upon this mysterious subject. The Physiologist has expended a great deal of time in this abstruse investigation, but how successful he has been in his attempt is well known to the studious. I therefore shall not in this place enumerate authorities, yet may safely conclude, that neither philosophical investigations, nor anatomical enquiries, have ever been able to explain this wonderful phænomenon.

There was a time when the proudest and the noblest animal, was a partaker of the same imbecility with the meanest reptile ; and while yet a candidate for existence, was equally helpless and contemptible. In their incipient state, all are upon a footing ; the insect and the philosopher being equally insensible, clogged with matter, and unconscious of existence. Where then lie those peculiar characters in the parts that go to make up animated nature ; that “ mark one animal, as destined to creep in the dust, and another to glitter on the throne ?

“ This has been a subject, that has employed
 “ the curiosity of all ages, and the philosophers
 “ of every age have attempted the solution. In
 “ tracing up nature to her most hidden recesses,

“ she becomes too minute, or obscure, for our
 “ inspection ; so that we find it impossible to
 “ mark her first differences, to discover the
 “ point where animal life begins, or the cause
 “ that conduces to set it in motion ^a. ”

I truly consider, therefore, that the principles of life, are veiled in the immortal arcana of Divine Providence, who by his omnipotent fiat caused the breath of life to flow ^b.

The Citizens of Philadelphia certainly deserve great credit, for establishing and supporting a number of *humane, charitable and literary associations and Institutions* ; yet none of them contemplates more than the *alleviating* the distresses, or *preventing* the miseries of human life, excepting the Humane Society, which goes further. It not only extends its views to the *preventing* of sudden death, but to the *re-animating* those who are apparently dead, and re-kindling that latent spark of human life, which, previously to the establishment of these Institutions, was thought to be totally extinct ; but is now found to remain as in the secret recesses of our nature,

^a Goldsmith's animated nature.

^b Upon this important subject the reader may view Haller's, Flemming's, or Blumenback's Physiology ; Spalanzani's Dissertations ; Zoonomia, or the principles of organic life.

capable of being vivified, and brought again into full and perfect action. Husbands have been restored to their Wives, Wives to their Husbands, and Parents to protect and provide for their Children. The disconsolate Father, or inconsolable Mother, in doubts tormenting and hopes transporting, have at last recognized the wished for life of the youth, on whom support and every comfort depended.

Suspended animation is termed by some Physiologists as living without life. Some are of opinion, that the only decided proof of real and irrecoverable death, is putrefaction of the body; this may be deduced from divers incontestible evidences, of persons remaining in a state of apparent death, or a total suspension of voluntary and involuntary action, from one hour to twenty four and upwards^a, and then recovering to bear ample testimony of this wonderful and almost incredible fact. Where then can we draw the line between life and death? How shall we determine that our fellow mortal laying before us motionless is dead or not? shall we hastily close his eyes, and consign him to the grave, without any exertion for his restoration, even though life has been suspended for two or three hours? no, let us not display such

^a Alluding to some who have been in what is termed a trance.—All other parts of the discourse allude to sudden death from suffocation or other accidents.

puffillanimity, such inhumanity ! let us rather make use of our best endeavours, to put in motion the precious tide of life, and, if we should have the gratification of succeeding, in one instance out of a great number, it will fully repay us for all our exertions.

I am indeed confidently persuaded, that the principles upon which this Society is reared, are manifestly grafted upon the Christian Religion. We may well remember, the account left us on record, of the many benevolent acts performed by the most illustrious personage, that ever existed in this mortal state ; who sympathized with the afflicted, restored the sick to health, unstopped the ears of the deaf, opened the eyes of the blind, caused the lame to walk perfectly, the lepers to be cleansed, and even restored the dead to life. These were marvellous acts of charity, unequivocal traits of disinterested humanity, a sublime display of *superior* benevolence.

Let us, my friends, as far as human power can extend, pursue the example of so great, so dignified a character, in such acts of charity and benevolence.

To what object indeed can our views be more rationally directed, than the restoring that active

principle of life to our fellow creatures, which all men have esteemed to be of the greatest value, and for the support or recovery of which, we would part with all our worldly possessions. Yes, this idea has been most forcibly and happily expressed by our Saviour, in the following words. “ For what shall it profit a man if he gains the whole world, and lose his own life? or what shall he give in exchange for his life†?”

And who are they whose lives are the most likely to be benefited by the exertions of the Society? not the aged, the infirm, the halt, or the blind, who are waiting with anxious solicitude for a close to that life which has become burthenfome to them. These from their domestic situations, are seldom exposed to dangers of this kind. No! they are generally the young and vigorous; those who are in the most active life, and consequently most useful to their friends, and valuable to society.

Since the establishment of the Humane Society of Philadelphia, many persons have been rescued from drowning, and other sudden deaths, by their rewards and directions; and divers restored to life, who were thought by the surrounding spectators to be irrecoverably lost;

† The Greek word, $\psi\chi\eta$, which is translated Soul in the above verse, is rendered life in the preceding verse, and in many other places.

and, had it not been for the light thrown upon the principles of re-animation, would probably have been consigned to the awful, to the silent tomb*.

The Society are in possession of eighteen sets of apparatus, for the purpose of recovering drowned and suffocated persons, which are deposited in as many places, the most advantageous on the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, through the means of which, numbers of unfortunate people have been readily and speedily recovered from the water. Rewards are conferred upon those who merit them, by their exertions in rescuing others from sudden death. Several hundred pounds have been expended in advancing the objects, and spreading the benefits of the Society; which I am sorry to say has exhausted their funds.

What praise-worthy objects ! what an institution is this ! pregnant with that philanthropic benevolence which breathes good will to men; and he who exerts himself for the promotion of

* Amongst the successful cases which have come within the knowledge of the institution, was a son of Peter Waggoner, of this city ; a fine lad, who was submersed in the water about twenty minutes, was taken out apparently dead, and recovered through the means recommended by the society.

the objects of the Society, may have the exalted pleasure to exclaim with Job, “ The blessing of
 “ him that was ready to perish came upon me ;
 “ and I caused the widow’s heart to sing for
 joy^b. ”

Can any one who I now have the honor of addressing, with-hold a tribute of praise, or indeed of affording pecuniary aid, to carry the principles of this very laudable institution into greater and more extensive utility.

As the avenues to premature death are very numerous, it would be difficult, and indeed improper to descant upon them all in this place. I shall therefore only ask your indulgence in the conclusion of this *Address*, to call your serious attention to one of the most common of them, yet the most general, disgraceful, and fatal, of any that has ever been pursued by mankind. I mean the intemperate use of *distilled spirituous liquors*.

^b Job xxix. 13.

Note. The Humane Society of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts established in the year 1786 in Boston, have much to their credit erected houses near the sea, for the benefit of those unfortunate Persons who may be cast away upon their coast.——

The Honourable Thomas Ruffel, Esq. is President of the Society.

Much good has resulted from their benevolent Institution, as appears from their publications.

Man, when in a state of nature, or in that state in which he was originally created by his Maker, was happy and lived long ; the faculties of his mind, were not clouded by intemperance, or the powers of his body enervated by debaucheries. In this situation he remained for some time, even after the discovery of this pernicious intoxicating article ; for at first it was only to be found in Apothecaries' Shops, to be applied (as yet it ought to be) to the only and sole purpose of medicine, or the alleviating some of the diseases of human life.

War, Famine and Pestilence, are deprecated by all men, as very great and awful calamities, but notwithstanding, they are more partial and limited in their dreadful and mortal effects, than the fatality attending the pernicious and immoral practice of drinking ardent spirits ; and I believe that I am warranted in saying, that it has destroyed more of the human species than either of the others. Dr. Allen in his *Synopsis Medici* has these words, “ The plentiful devouring of those
“ spirits has killed as many thousands of men as
“ there are stars in the sky. Nay ten times ten
“ thousands have died by these, more than all the
“ rest of the poisons whatever.”

The general practice of smoaking and chewing Tobacco have in an innumerable number of instances laid the foundation of hard drinking ^a, how common is it to see the boys of Philadelphia, even 5, 6 and 7 years of age, smoaking segars, and strutting about the streets in a man-like manner. These I fear, if not discouraged, will generally shorten their days by leading them to intemperance; and thus prostitute their talents and morals, and render them subservient to the worst and most debased purposes.

Let me therefore intreat all who are Parents and Guardians of the Youthful Offspring, as you value their temporal and eternal happiness, to guard with a strict and scrutinizing eye, every thing which leads to intemperance in the use of distilled liquors.

^a Reese Meredith, a great Merchant of this city, I am informed never would employ a Captain to navigate any vessel belonging to him, who used tobacco, as he believed them to be mostly intemperate.

Divers persons will not allow spirituous liquors of any kind to be used in their Harvest Fields, or on their Farms; William West a celebrated Farmer of Upper Darby in Delaware County, in this State informed me he has not allowed it for several years past on his Plantation; and that he has his work done in the best and most satisfactory manner.

“AH me ! how little knows the human heart,
 The pleasing task of soft’ning others woe ;
 Stranger to joys that pity can impart,
 And tears, sweet sympathy can teach to flow !
 Pity the man who hears the moving tale,
 Unmov’d ; to whom the heart-felt glow’s unknown ;
 On whom the widow’s plaints could ne’er prevail,
 Nor made the good man’s injur’d cause his own.
 The splendid dome, the vaulted roof to rear,
 The glare of pride and pomp, be grandeur, thine :
 To wipe from misery’s eye, the falling tear,
 And sooth the oppressed orphan’s woes, be mine.
 Be mine the blush of modest worth to spare,
 To change to smiles affliction’s rising sigh :
 The kindred warmth of charity to share,
 Till joy shall sparkle from the tear-fill’d eye.
 Can the loud laugh, the mirth inspiring bowl,
 The dance, or coral song, or jocund glee,
 Affect the glowing, sympathizing soul,
 Or warm the breast, Humanity, like thee ?”

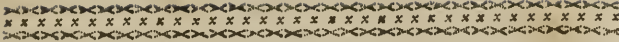
OH benevolence ! thou supremely glorious
 emanation of divine excellence, thou exalted
 attribute of Deity, thou wast recognized in the
 effulgence of Majesty when “the morning stars
 “sang together, and all the sons of God shouted

“ for joy.”^m Thou hast existed in the hearts of the grateful since the commencement of creation ; thou wilt continue to exist in the bosoms of such until time here shall be no more ; and then through thee will be produced for all thy votaries unutterable pleasures, which shall never cease through the ENDLESS AGES of an ETERNAL EXISTENCE.

^m Job. 38. 7.

END OF THE ORATION.





Charter of Incorporation.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,

To all People to whom these Presents shall come,

Greeting: —

WHEREAS a Society hath been instituted in the City of Philadelphia, for several years past, by the name of “The Humane Society of Philadelphia” for the benevolent purposes of affording relief, gratis, to their fellow-Citizens, and all others, who may come within their notice, in cases of drowning, and other sudden casualties; and, considerable expence hath, from time to time, accrued to the said Society,

in providing fuitable and neceffary Apparatus for carrying their views into execution. AND WHEREAS instances have occurred where perfons, apparently dead, from drowning, and other caufes, have, by the humane and benevolent exertions of the faid Society, been reftored to life, and preferved to their families, and the Community ; and, it is probable, that, great and effential benefit, will, in future, be derived to individuals, and the public, from the laudable efforts of the faid Society.

NOW KNOW YE, that, at the request of the faid Society, and for their encouragement, and the better enabling of them to profecute the objects of their affociation ; and, in purfuance of an Act of the General Affembly of the Commonwealth of Pennfylvania, entitled “ An Act to “ confer on certain Affociations of the Citizens of “ this Commonwealth, the Powers and Immunities of Corporations or Bodies politic in “ Law,” the faid Society is by thefe Prefents and agreeably to the faid Act of Affembly, and in purfuance thereof, incorporated, and made a Body corporate and politic in Law, to have perpetual duration and fucceffion for ever, by the name and ftyle of “ The Humane Society of Philadelphia ” on the Conditions and with the Powers and Immunities herein after mentioned, that is to fay :————

SECT. I. THAT David Rittenhouse, Thomas Fitzsimmons, Tench Coxe, Samuel Miles, Samuel Pleasants, George Meade, Mordecai Lewis, George Latimer, John Kaighn, Benjamin Rush, Edward Penington, Sharp Delany, William Barton, Thomas Paschall, Isaac Hazlehurst, William Rawle, James Abercrombie, Benjamin Say, Israel Whelen, John Wood, Caspar Wistar, junr. Isaac Wharton, William Hall, Samuel Powel Griffiths, John Dunlap, Charles Marshall, Thomas Penrose, Caleb Lownes, James Ash, Moses Levy, John Dorsey, George Pennock, William Clarkson, Robert Parrish, Richard Rundle, Christopher Marshall, junr. Joseph Lownes, James Starr, Peter Sonmans Glentworth, Thomas Shields, Hilary Baker, John Evans, John Fries, Robert Smith, William Von Phul, Amos Wickersham, John Hopkins, Bartholomew Wistar, Joseph Crukshank, Jacob Shoemaker, Townsend Speakman, Samuel Pancoast, junr. Gideon Hill Wells, Kearney Wharton, Zaccheus Collins, George Fox, Jacob Roberts Howell, and Peter Thomson, junr. together with all those who now are, and such others who shall hereafter become Members of the said Society, are hereby made a Body politic and corporate in Law, and shall have perpetual succession, and may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, by the name of "The Humane Society of Philadelphia" afore-

said, in all Courts of Judicature within this Commonwealth, and shall have hold and enjoy, all such Privileges, Rights, Powers, Immunities, and Franchises as other Corporations in this Commonwealth usually enjoy.

SECT. II. The corporation aforesaid and their Successors for ever, shall have power by the name, stile, and title aforesaid, to receive and take, have hold and enjoy, and to purchase, and grant, bargain and sell any Lands Tenements and Hereditaments, and any Monies, Legacies, Goods and Chattels, and any other estates and property real personal or mixed, of the Gift, Alienation, Devise or Bequest of any Person or Persons whatsoever, or which they may acquire in any other way. PROVIDED, that the clear yearly value or income, of the messuages, houses, lands and tenements, rents, annuities, or other hereditaments, and real estate of the said Society or Corporation, and the interest of money by the same lent, shall not exceed the Sum of five Hundred Pounds.

SECT. III. THE CORPORATION aforesaid, and their successors for ever, shall have power by the name stile and title aforesaid, to lend on interest any sum or sums of money, to such person or persons and bodies politic or corporate as may be willing to borrow the same, in

such manner, and upon such real or other securities, as they shall think proper and sufficient. And the said Corporation shall make, have and use one common seal in all their affairs and transactions, and may change and alter the same at pleasure.

SECT. IV. ALL the income of the estate of the said Corporation, shall be appropriated to the free relief of such persons apparently dead from drowning, and other casualties, as may come under the notice of the said Corporation, and for such other purposes as the said Corporation may think necessary to promote the benevolent designs of the said institution ; and all donations of estates real personal or mixed, made to the said Corporation by gift grant devise or bequest, or in any other way shall be improved used and appropriated to the like purposes aforesaid, or according to and for the purposes and limitations expressed and implied in the said donations, and not otherwise.

SECT. V. THERE shall be a general meeting of the Members of the said Corporation on the first fourth day called Wednesday, in the the third month called March of every year, at which the members then assembled may make such Rules and Bye-laws as they may think necessary, and shall elect by tickets in writ-

ing twelve persons to be Managers, who shall as soon as convenient choose from among themselves a President, two Inspectors, and a Secretary ; they shall likewise choose a Treasurer from among the Members ; they shall hold stated meetings on the second fourth day called Wednesday of every month ; their business shall be to regulate all the affairs of the said Corporation agreeably to the bye-laws thereof. Five Managers shall be a quorum.

SECT. VI. THE Managers shall have power at all times between the general meetings of the said Corporation, in the name and for the use of the said Corporation to decide on all applications for loans of money, and to place out at Interest, receive secure and improve the Capital Stock belonging to the said Corporation, and receive take and dispose of the Interest Profits and Produce thereof, and of the other estate of the said Corporation and conduct all the business and affairs of the said Corporation, which to them may seem proper and necessary to promote the benevolent views of the said institution.

SECT. VII. THAT Benjamin Rush, Caspar Wistar, Junr. Benjamin Say, Peter Sonmans Glentworth, William Clarkson, Robert Parrish, Caleb Lownes, Charles Marshall, Joseph Low-

nes, Johns Hopkins, Joseph Cruikshank, and Samuel Pancoast, junr. shall be and hereby are declared to be the Managers of the said Corporation, and shall continue to be the managers until the next general Meeting of the said Corporation, and until others shall be chosen in their room.

SECT. VIII. THE Corporation aforesaid shall have power at any general or special meeting, to make and ordain all such Rules Orders and Bye-laws, as shall be necessary to promote the well-being and good order of the said Corporation, and for and concerning the estate lands tenements hereditaments goods chattels and property thereof, as they may think fit; Provided always, that the said Bye-laws Rules and Ordinances, or any of them be not repugnant to the Constitution and Laws of the United States, to the Constitution and Laws of this Commonwealth, or to this Instrument upon which the said Corporation is formed, and the Articles herein contained.

N. B. Here follow the signatures of the members as in Section 1.

I HAVE perused and examined the preceding Instrument, containing the Articles of the Humane Society, and am of opinion, that the Objects Articles and Conditions therein set forth are lawful, and the Design of the same Institution charitable and benevolent.

January 9th, 1793.

JARED INGERSOLL, *Attorney General.*

WE, the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, do Certify to his Excellency the Governor of the said State, That at a Supreme Court held at Philadelphia the seventh day of January instant, the preceding Act or Instrument of Incorporation of the Humane Society of Philadelphia, by the name and Title of "*THE HUMANE SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA*" Signed by a number of Persons Citizens of the said State, together with the opinion of Jared Ingersoll Esq. thereon, was exhibited to us the same Justices, who having perused and examined the same, concur with him in opinion, That the Objects, Articles and Conditions therein set forth and contained, are lawful. Witness our hands, and Seals the 23d day of January in the Year of our LORD One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety Three.

THOMAS M'KEAN.



EDWARD SHIPPEN.



JASPER YEATES.



WILLIAM BRADFORD.



Pennsylvania, ff.



THO. MIFFLIN

IN THE NAME and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Thomas Mifflin, Governor of the said Commonwealth,

To Matthew Irwin, Esq. Master of the Rolls in and for the said Commonwealth.

WHEREAS it has been duly certified to me by Jared Ingerfoll Esq. Attorney General of the said Commonwealth, and by Thomas M^cKean Esq. Chief Justice, and Edward Shippen, Jasper Yeates, and William Bradford, Esqrs. Justices of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, that they have respectively perused and examined the foregoing Act, or Instrument, for the Incorporation of the “*HUMANE SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA*” and that they concur in opinion, that the objects articles and conditions therein set forth and contained are lawful: NOW KNOW YOU, that in pursuance of the Act of the General Assembly in such case made and provided, I have transmitted the said Act or Instrument of Incorporation unto you the said Matthew Irwin Master of the

Rolls aforefaid ; hereby requiring you to inroll the fame at the expence of the Applicants, to the intent that according to the objects articles and conditions therein fet forth and contained, the parties may become and be a Corporation or Body Politic in law and in fact, to have continuance by the name ftile and title in the faid Inftrument provided and declared.

GIVEN under my hand
and the Great Seal of the ftate,
at Philadelphia, this feventh
day of February in the year
of our Lord one Thoufand
Seven Hundred and Ninety
Three, and of the Common-
wealth the Seventeenth.

By the Governor

A. J. DALLAS,

SECRETARY.

INROLLED in the Roll's Office for the
State of PENNSYLVANIA, in Law Book
No. 5. Page 33, 3c. 3c.

WITNESS my Hand and Seal of
Office, this 13th Day of February
Anno Domini. 1793.

MATTHEW IRWIN,

M. R.

D I R E C T I O N S

for recovering persons, who are supposed to be

DEAD, from DROWNING,

also, for preventing and curing the disorders produced by

DRINKING COLD WATER, OR OTHER COLD LIQUORS,

and by the action of noxious vapours, lightning, and excessive heat
and cold, upon the human body.

Published by Order of the Humane Society of Phila.

Directions for recovering Persons, who are supposed to be Dead, from Drowning.

1st, **A**S soon as the body is taken out of the water, it must be conveyed, *with care and tenderness*, to a house, or any other place, where it can be laid dry and warm, avoiding the usual destructive methods *of hanging it by the heels, rolling it on a barrel, or placing it across a log on its belly.*

2dly, THE clothes must be immediately stripped off, and the body wrapped up in blankets, well warmed. It should be laid on its back, with the head a little raised. If the weather be cold, it should be placed near a fire ; but if the weather should be warm, it will be sufficient to place it between two blankets well heated ; taking care to prevent the room being crowded, with any persons who are not necessarily employed about the body.

3dly, As soon as it can possibly be done, a bellows should be applied to one nostril, while the other nostril and the mouth are kept closed, and the lower end of the prominent part of the wind-pipe (or that which is called by anatomists, *Pomum Adami*) is pressed backward. The bellows is to be worked in this situation ; and when the breast is swelled by it, the bellows should stop, and an assistant should press the belly upwards, to force the air out. The bellows should then be applied as before, and the belly should again be pressed upwards ; and this process should be repeated from 20 to 30 times in a minute, so as to imitate natural breathing as nearly as possible. Some volatile spirits, heated, should be held under the valve of the bellows, while it works. If a bellows cannot be procured, some person should blow into one of the nostrils, through a pipe or quill, while the other nostril and mouth are clo-

fed as before ; or if a pipe or quill be not at hand, he should blow into the mouth while both nostrils are closed ; but whenever a bellows can be procured, it should be preferred, as air forced in by this means, will be much more serviceable than air which has been already breathed.

4thly, AT the same time, the whole body should be rubbed with the hand, or with hot woollen cloths. The rubbing should be moderate, but continued with industry a long time, and particularly about the breast.

5thly, DURING this time, a large quantity of ashes, or salt, or sand, should be heated ; and as soon as it is milk-warm, the body should be placed in it ; the blowing and rubbing are then to be continued as before ; and when the ashes, salt, or sand, are cooled, some warmer must be added, so that the whole may be kept milk-warm.

THESE methods should be continued three or four hours, as in several instances they have proved successful, although no signs of life appeared until that time. When the patient is able to swallow, he should take some wine, or rum and water ; bleeding or purging ought not to be used, without consulting a physician, who should be called in as soon as possible.

*To prevent the fatal Effects of drinking cold Water,
or cold Liquors of any kind, in warm Weather.*

1st, Avoid drinking while you are warm, or,

2dly, Drink only a small quantity at once, and let it remain a short time in your mouth before you swallow it ; or,

3dly, Grasp the vessel out of which you are about to drink (provided it is made of glass, earthen-ware, or metal) for a few minutes, with both your hands ; for each of these substances conveys off a portion of the heat of the body into the cold liquor, and thereby lessens the danger which arises from the excessive heat of the body, and the coldness of the liquor, or,

4thly, Wash your hands and face, and rinse your mouth with cold water before you drink. If these precautions have been neglected, and the disorder incident to drinking cold water hath been produced, the first, and in most instances, the only remedy to be administered, is sixty drops of liquid laudanum in spirit and water, or warm drink of any kind.

If this should fail of giving relief, the same quantity may be repeated every twenty minutes until the pain and spasms abate.

When laudanum cannot be obtained, rum and water, or warm water should be given. Bleeding should not be used without consulting a physician.

P. S. The dose of Laudanum is calculated for a grown person, and must be smaller for a Child.

The dangerous Effects of noxious Vapours, from Wells, Cellars, fermenting Liquors, &c. may be prevented,

By procuring a free circulation of air, either by ventilators, or opening the doors or windows, where it is confined, or by changing the air, by keeping fires in the infected place, or by throwing in water, in which stone-lime has been dissolved.

These precautions should be taken, before entering into such suspected places, or a lighted candle should be first introduced, which will go out if the air is bad. When a person is let down into a well, he should be carefully watched, and drawn up again on the least change. But when a person is apparently dead, from the above-mentioned cause, the first thing to be done is to remove the body to a cool place in a wholesome air; then let the body be stripped, and let cold wa-

ter be thrown from buckets over it for some time. This is particularly useful in cases of apparent death from drunkenness.—Let the treatment now be the same as that for drowned persons. The head should be raised a little ; and continued frictions with blowing into the nostril with a bellows, should be practised for several hours.

In cases of suffocation, from the Fumes of Burning Charcoal.

The general treatment recommended for curing the disorders brought on by noxious vapours, is to be applied ; but the dangerous effects of this may be prevented, by taking care not to sit near it when burning : To burn it in a chimney ; and where there is no chimney, to keep the door open, and to place a large tub of water in the room.

In all these, as well as in cases of drowned persons, moderate purges and bleeding are only to be used, with the advice of a physician.

To prevent the fatal Effects of Lightning.

Let your house be provided with an iron conductor ; but when this cannot be had, avoid sitting, or standing, near the window, door, or walls of a house, during the time of a thunder-

gust. The nearer you are placed to the middle of a room, the better. When you are not in a house, avoid flying to the cover of the woods or a solitary tree, for safety.

When a person is struck by lightning, let continued frictions and inflation of the lungs be practised. Let gentle shocks of electricity be made to pass through the chest, when a skilful person can be procured to apply it ; and let blisters be applied to the breast.

To prevent Danger from Exposure to the Excessive Heat of the Sun.

Disorders from this cause, or (as they are vulgarly termed) *strokes of the sun*, may be expected, when a person who is exposed to its rays, is affected with a violent head-ach, attended with throbbing or with giddiness ; where the disorder takes place, these symptoms are followed by faintness and great insensibility, with violent heat and dryness of the skin, redness and dryness of the eyes, difficulty of breathing, and, according as the disease is more or less violent, with a difficulty, or entire inability of speaking or moving.

To guard against these dangerous effects of heat, it will be proper,

1st, To avoid labour or violent exercise, or exposing yourself to the rays of the sun, immediately after eating a hearty meal :

2dly, To avoid drinking *spirits* of any kind, when you are thus exposed. These add an internal fire to the heat of the sun, and are particularly hurtful in harvest. Vinegar and water, sweetened with molasses or brown sugar, butter-milk and water, small beer, whey, or milk and water, are the most proper drinks for people who are exposed to excessive heat. But the less a person drinks of liquors of any kind *in the forenoon*, the better will he endure the heat of a warm day. It will also be proper,

3dly, To wear a white hat, or to cover a black one with white paper, when you are necessarily exposed to the hot sun, and to avoid standing still when in such a situation.

4thly, To retire into the shade as soon as you begin to be affected with pain or throbbing in the head, with giddiness or with faintness.

If these precautions have been neglected, and the symptoms above described have come on, it will be proper,

1st, To remove the person so affected into a cool, dry place, and to loosen all his garments, particularly those around his neck and breast.

2dly, To examine whether the pulse at the wrists or temples beats forcibly, and if it does to bleed immediately ; but if the pulse be weak, or cannot be perceived, bleeding must not be performed.

3dly, To place his feet and legs (or if it can be done) the lower half of his body, in warm water. But if this remedy fails,

4thly, Dr. Tissot advises to apply linen cloths wet with cold water, or with cold water and vinegar, to the temples and all over the head.

5thly, To administer plentiful draughts of vinegar and water sweetened.

In all cases of this kind, a physician should be sent for, unless the patient recovers speedily.

To prevent the Effects of excessive Cold.

Persons are in danger of being destroyed by cold when they become very drowsy, or are affected with general numbness or insensibility of the body. As the cold which proves fatal, generally affects the feet first, great care should be taken to keep them as warm as possible.

1st, By protecting them when you are exposed to cold with wool, or woollen socks in the shoes or boots, or with large woollen stockings drawn over them, or when you ride, with hay or straw wrapped round them.

2dly, By keeping up a brisk circulation in the blood vessels of the feet, by *moving them constantly*; or when this is impracticable, from a confined situation, and two or more persons are exposed together,

3dly, By placing their feet, *without shoes*, against each other's breast.

If, notwithstanding these precautions, a person should be rendered sleepy or insensible by cold, he must exert himself and move about quickly, for if he should sleep in the cold, he will inevitably perish. When a person, who is travelling in company, begins to be affected in this manner, his companions should force him to walk briskly, or to run.

When cold has produced apparent death, the body should be placed in a room without fire, and rubbed steadily with snow, or cloths wet with cold water, at the same time that the bellows is applied to the nose, and used as in the case of drowning. This treatment should be continued

a long time, although no signs of life appear ; for some persons have recovered, who were to appearance lifeless for several hours.

When the limbs only are affected by cold, they should be rubbed gently with snow, or bathed in cold water with ice in it, until their feeling and power of motion return ; after which the bathing or rubbing with snow is to be repeated once every hour, and continued a longer or shorter time, as the pains are more or less violent.

The person thus affected should be kept from the fire, for sudden warmth and acrid applications of every kind are improper.

*AT AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
HUMANE SOCIETY, MARCH 6th, 1799, THE
FOLLOWING PERSONS WERE ELECTED
MANAGERS, viz.*

Benjamin Say,
Caspar Wistar,
Robert Parrish,
Joseph Crukshank,
Charles Marshall,
Samuel Pancoast, junr.

Robert Coe,
Joseph Lownes,
William Young,
Isaac Snowden, junr.
Thomas Dobson,
Caleb Lownes.

*AND AT A MEETING OF THE MANAGERS,
MARCH 29th, 1799, THE FOLLOWING PERSONS
WERE ELECTED OFFICERS FOR THE INSU-
ING YEAR, viz.*

Benjamin Say,
Charles Marshall,
Robert Coe, }
Samuel Pancoast, junr. }
Christopher Marshall

President.
Secretary.
Inspectors.
Treasurer.

*By either of whom subscriptions, yearly payments,
and donations, will be thankfully received and
faithfully applied.*

